

In the Claims

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Amended) A method of treating hepatitis in a human in which interferon is effective and with reduced toxicity, comprising the steps of:
  1. intravenously, transmucosally, or hepatic intra-arterially administering to the human a complex of a cationic liposome with poly (I):poly (C) which has a mean length within the range of 100 to 500 bp; and
  2. inducing chiefly in the liver an effective amount of interferon.
5. (Amended) A method of inducing interferon chiefly in the liver with reduced toxicity comprising intravenously, transmucosally, or hepatic intra-arterially administering to a human an effective amount for the treatment of hepatitis in the human of a complex of a cationic liposome with poly(I):poly(C) which has a mean length within the range of 100 to 500 bp.
6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the hepatitis is hepatitis C.
7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the cationic liposome consists essentially of 2-O-(2-diethylaminoethyl) carbamoyl-1, 3-dioleoylglycerol and a phospholipid.
8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7, wherein the phospholipid is lecithin.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein the hepatitis is hepatitis C.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein the cationic liposome consists essentially of 2-0-(2-diethylaminoethyl) carbamoyl-1, 3-dioleoylglycerol and a phospholipid.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the phospholipid is lecithin.